"THE SEA IS HIS For The Tribune. BY M28. B. J. LEWIS.

Thing the great Ocean, fathomiess and wide,

Through whose far depths uncounted myriads glide Thine its tumnituous heave, its placid rest, And Thine the sleepers in its cold, dark breast.

Sublime, resistless in its obn and flow. Blushing beneath the morning's fervid glow. Blue as the softest skies that span its bed. Is the faint type of Thee around us spread. he glory Thine in cloudless noontide hours,

When crested billows scatter golden showers And Thine, through all the holy, solemn night, He wondrous beauty 'neath the moon's pale light. Thine are the winds that wrathfully arise, In dreadful conflict mingling sea and skies

And Thme the bulling of the blast, whose breath Bore to the vainly brave the chill of death. Its solemn anthems have no theme but Thee. Lord of the stars and earth and rolling sea And in the wildest storm that o'er it plays Thy voice alone it hears - Thy arm obeys.

Buston, Mass. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GLANCES AT EUROPE. By Hora & GREELEY 12me , pp. 350 DeWitt & Davennert

These letters, which originally appeared in The Tribune during the writer's absence in Europe, have passed to a second edition, and may still be found on the counter of the pubhishers. We cannot express our opinion of their ments or demerits in this place, and will merely quote one or two passages from the preface, showing the point of view taken by the author himself in their composition :

himself in their composition:

If there be any reader impelied to dip into notes of foreign travel mainly by a solicitude to perfect his knowledge of the manners and habits of good society, to which end he is anxious to learn how my Lord Shuffleton walizes, what wine Baron Hob-and-sob patronizes, which tints predominate in Lady Highflyer's dress, and what is the probable color of the Dutchess of Doublehose's garters, he will only waste his time by looking through this volume. Even if the species of literature he admires had not already been overdone. I have neither taste nor capacity for increasing it. It was my fortune sometimes while in Europe to "sit at good men's feasts," but I brought nothing away from them for the public, not even the names of my entertainers and their notable guests. If I had felt at inserty to sketch what struck me as the personal characteristics of some gentlemen of note or rank whom I met, especially in England, I do not doubt that the popular interest in these letters would have been materially highened. I did not, however, deem myself authorized to do this. In a few instances, where individuals challenged observation and criticism by consenting to address public gatherings, I have spoken of the matter and manner of their speeches and indicated the impressions they made on me. Beyond this I did not feel authorized to go, even in the case of public men speaking to the public through reports for the daily press, while those whom I only met privately or in the discharge of kindred duties, as Jurors at the Exhibition, I have not felt at liberty to bring before the public at all. Having thus explanned what will seem to many a lack of piquancy, bring before the public at all. Having thus ex-plained what will seem to many a lack of piquancy, in the following pages, implying a privation of social opportunities, I drop the subject.

After disclaiming any pretensions to regular authorship in a volume written for the circle of habitual readers of a daily journal, Mr. Greeley remarks:

My aim in writing these Letters was to give a clear and civid daguerrectype of the districts I traversed, and the meidents which came under my observation. To this end I endeavored to see, so far as practicable, through my own eyes rather than those of others. To this end, I generally shunned guide-books, even those of the "indispensable" Murray, and relied mainly for routes and distances on the shilling hand-book of Bradshaw. That I have been misled into many inaccuracies and some gross blunders as to noted ediaces, works of art, &c., is quite probable, but that I have truthfully though hastily indicated the topography, rural aspects, agricultural adaptations and more obvious social characteristics of the countries I traversed, I am nevertheless confident. I made a point of penning my impressions of each day's journey within the succeeding twenty-four hours if practicable, for I found that even a day's postponement impaired the distinctness of my recollections of the ever-varying panorama of hill and dale, moor and mountain, with long, level or undulating stretches of intermingled woods, grain, grass, &c. &c. I trust the picture I have altempted to give of out-door life in Western Europe, the workers in its fields and the clusters in its streets, will be recognized by competent state. My aim in writing these Letters was to give substantially correct.

The following comments on the present state of Italy should be perused, before a judgment is formed on the statements in the letters:

I deeply regret that the general impression made or me by the Italians was such that my estimate of their character and capabilities gave offense to their breth-ren now settled in this country. Their feeling is a natural, creditable one i will not reply to their stricture, yet I must let what I wrote in Italy of the Italians stand unmodified. I shall be most happy indeed to confess my mistake whenever it shall have indeed to confess my mistake whenever it shall have been proved such, but I cannot as yet perceive it. And to those who, not unreasonably, dilate on the rashness of such judgment on the part of one who was only some few weeks in Italy, and did not even understand its people's language. I beg leave to remmend a perusal of "Casa Guidi Windows," by Ritzabeth Barrett Browning. I had not seen it when I wrote, and the coincidence of its estimate of the Italians with mine is of course utterly unpremeditated. Mrs. Browning speaks italian and knows the Italians, she lived among them throughout the late eventful years, she sympathizes with their sufferings and prays for their deliverance, but without shutting her eyes to the faults and grave defects of character which impede that deliverance if they do not render it doubtful. To those who will read her brief but noble poem, I need say no more; on those who refuse to read it, words from me would be wasted. Believing that among the most imminent perils of the Republican cause in Europe is the danger of a premature, sanguinary, truthess insurection in Italy. I have done what I could to prevent any such catastrophe. When Liberty shall have been revindicated in France and shall thereupon have triumphed in Germany, the reign of despotism will speeduly terminate in Italy, until that time, I do not see how it can wisely be even resisted. proved such, but I cannot as yet perceive

A paragraph upon the World's Fair cauno fail to be read with interest

A word of explanation as to the "World's Fair must close this too long introduction. The letters m this volume which refer to the great Exhibition of Industry were mainly written when the persistent and unsparing disparagment of the British Press had created a general impression that the American Exposition was a mortifying failure, and when even some of the Americans in Europe, taking their eue from that Press, were declaring themselves "ashamed of their country" because of such failure. Of course, these letters were written to correct the then prevalent errors. More recently the tide has Of course, these letters were written to correct me then prevalent errors. More recently the tille has completely burned, until the danger now imminent is that of extravagant if not groundless exultation, so that this Pair would be treated somewhat differently if I were now to write about it. The truthless midway between the extremes already indicated. Our share in the Exhibition was creditable to make a sale pair yell century old, situated three us as a nation not yet a century old, situated three to five thousand miles from London it embraced many articles of great practical value, though un couth in form and utterly unattractive to the mersight-seer other nations will profit by it and we shall lose no credit, but it fell far short of what it might have been, and did not fairly eathlet the progress and present condition of the Useful Arts in this country. We can and must do better next time, and that without calling on the Federal Treasury to pay a dollar of the expense

"ALBION UND ERIN," is the title of a series of German translations from several English Poets, including Moore, Lord Byron, Burns, Sheliev. Campbell and Thomson, by Victor Von ARENTS-SCHILD. The versions are made with fidelity and grace, showing the natural aptness of the English dioms to be reproduced in a German form, as well as the knowledge and skill of the translator. The atyle is free and interal at once ; an exact word forword rendering is sometimes used, yet without any sacrifice of case ; the German scholar will find a cu. rious interest in tracing the most characteristic songs of Moore and Burns in their new costume while the learner of either language may gain a very efficient aid in his progress, by comparing the translations with the originals, which are presented on alternate pages. The volume, which is elegantly printed, is sold by Rudolph Garrigue.

to "NEW-YORK, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE," by E. PORTER BELDEN. The fifth edition of this excellent city hand-book, revived and posted up to the present time, has been issued by Prail Lewis, & Co. It is a convenient and trust-worthy guide to the most important objects of interest in New-York, forming a book of reference which can searcely be dispensed with , men of business, or by swangers visiting the city. A great variety of historical notices are combined with the statistical and local details, which give it the character of a per-

manent work, rather than one which will go out of date with the old almanac. The volume is illustrated with several handsome engravings.

I'd "THE ODD-FELLOW'S OFFERING FOR 1852" is the tenth volume of that popular Annual, and in no respect falls behind the well-carned repu tation of the previous issues. Its literary contributions are for the most part by favorite authors, among whom are Simms, Lorsing, Street, G. P. Morris, Tuckerman, Frederic Saunders, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Cakes Smith, Mrs. Hewitt, Fanny Green, and ethers, while the embellishments are of an uncom-monly rich and tasteful character. We are glad to see so much good literature presented in so agreesble a form. (12mo. pp. 320. Edward Walker.)

LE Mr. GLADSTONE'S celebrated "LET-TERS ON THE NEAPOLITAN STATE PROSECUTIONS" have just been issued in a next pamphlet by John S. Nichols, one of the ubiquitous newsboys of New-York. We trust this adventure in the field of "letters" will meet with the encouragement which it deserves. Mr. Gladstone's disclosures have produced a deep sensation in England, his pamphlet has circu lated far and wide : no one should fail to read it who wishes to learn the beauties and blessings of arbitrary government. It can be obtained at a low price from the enterprising Master John. (Orders received at No. 207 Pearl-st.)

ET "THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE," by BRO-THER JONATHAN, is a new periodical lately started in London, intended to present to the English public the best literary efforts of American authors. Judging from the first number, which is the only one we have seen, we do not deem it suited to enhance the reputation of American literature abroad.

TW "APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGA-ZINE." November, among other valuable articles contains a description of J. K. Fisher's steam carriage for plank roads and smooth pavements, now exhibiting at No. 179 Broadway. A report on the Culture of Flax " is also among its contents, and will attract attention.

An Agricultural College.

I agree with you in the importance of establishing an Agricultural College in our State, and last Winter in connection with others, (nonfarmers,) I did my part in the Legislature towards effecting it, but the farmers in the House opposed it and ridiculed us for our zeal in behalf of what we were not concerned, as they said. Let the blame rest where it belongs.

AN Ex-ASSEMBLYMAN.

Well; if the Farmer Members were only opposed to the State Endowment of the proposed College, we won't say they were wrong State supported and consequently State-managed institutions of Learning are apt to become snug harbors for this great man's nephew as Professor and that noisy politician's son as tutor librarian, or in some other well-paid and easily filled station. An Agricultural and Mechanical College our people must and will have; and if it can be properly got up without taxing the State Treasury so be it! Let us try it that way, and if it succeeds, well and good; if not, let the State herself establish one, and guard against abuses therein so far as possible. [Ed.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.-This projected seminary of the 'Christian' denomination is likely to be located in Ohio, as a larger amount of subscriptions has been obtained in that than in any other State. The total subscription up to this time amounts to \$75,000 in scholarships of \$100 each, with \$9,000 in donations toward the buildings and purchase of grounds. Offers of \$20, 600 to \$30,000 for the choice of location have already been made. It is expected that the permanent fund will reach \$100,000.

"The Editor of The New-York Tribune denounces the Constitution of the United States as "the ill-considered compact of our fathers," and the Editor of The Albany Economy Journal speaks of the same glorious covenant of Liberty as "an atrocious bargain."

The above has probably been issued a hundred thousand times, in more than a hundred many, they would not make it true. We never denounced the Constitution in any terms whatever, though we did say and still believe that a that if it were now for the first time proposed, laws of hospitality and an outrage on Humanity. Such we believe this Slave-catching stipulation to be, while we regard the Federal Constitution in the main as an exceedingly well considered and wisely adjusted framework of Government. If our view of the matter is wrong, show it; but why so grossly misrepresent it '

A NEW PARTY .- It is proposed to set up a new party with Constructive Mileage for its platform. The Saco (Me.) Union puts up the following as the Presidential ticket of the new

2496 00 SAM HOUSTON, OF TEXAS. 590 00 HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAIRE.

hould the above ticket be elected, Hon. 2 064 Foote, of Miss., would no doubt be Secretary of State, and it would be impossible to find for the Treasury Department a fitter man than Hon. 4 008 Gwin, of California.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.-The U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Capt. Berry, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston. She brings \$80,000 in specie, on freight, consigned to the following persons Brigham & Carhart, \$65,000 : J. G. Winter & Co., \$10,000 : F. G. Casey, \$5,000 : We are indebted to our friends of The Courier, Mercury, Standard, and Evening News, for late papers.

MINNESOTA.

A New Indian Treaty.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

Sy. Pavt., Monday, Oct. 27, 1851. Ed. Tribune: 1 improve a moment before the mail-boat leaves the wharf to announce the arrival of Gov. Ramsey and his companions from Pembina. The Governor came in to-day looking well and hearty, but in his huntingdress and with face unshaven for three weeks and hair uncut for more than two months, would have astonished the loungers along Broad-He has succeeded in making a Treaty with the Pembinese, by which a large addition will be made to Uacle Sam's domain, if ratified by the Senate, and of such ratification there can be scarcely a doubt.

The citizens of St. Paul are about to welcome the arrival of their popular Governor, and the appointment of a new Secretary by public festivities. The removal of C. K. Sauth of Hamilton, Ohio, has been loudly demanded by the people of this Territory for more than six months. A more obnexious and unpopular man has never set foot in this Territory, and it is to be hoped never will. His successor, Capt. Alex. Wilkin, of Goshen, N.Y., proves a most acceptable nomination. But the boat-bell rings. Of the provisions of the Treaty, &c., more anon. Yours, truly, Voyager 8

The inhabitants of St. Paul, Minnesota, entertained Governor Ramsey and his Secretary, Wilkin, at a public diener, on Monday the 3d of November. The occasion was the return of the Governor from his Indian Mission, during which he succeeded in making so advantageous a treaty.

OHIO

DIVORCES BY THE BUNDLE .- On Thursday last, twelve divorces were granted by the Court in Cincinnati. Three were on the petitions of the husbands—cause adultery, and nine on the petition of the wives, cause abandonment and adultery. In most of the latter almony and the custody of the children were grasted. GERMANY.

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION On the 24th of February, 1848, Louis Philippe was driven out of Paris and the French Republic was preclaimed. On the 14th of March following the people of Vienoa broke the power of Prince Metternich and made him fice shamefully out of the country. On the 18th of March the people of Berlin rose in arms, and, after an obstinate struggle of eighteen hours, had the satisfaction of seeing the King surrender himself over to their hands. Simultaneous onthreaks of a more or less violent nature, but all with the same success, occurred in the capitals of the smaller States of Germany. The German people, if they had not accomplished their first revolution, were at least fairly launched into the revolutionary career.

As to the incidents of these various insurrections, we cannot enter here into the detail of them : what we have to explain is their character, and the position which the different classes of the population took up with regard to them.

The revolution of Vienna may be said to have been made by an almost unanimous population-The bourgeoisie, with the exception of the bankers and stock obbers, the petty trading class, the working people one and all, arose at once against universally hated, that the small minority of nobles and money-lords which had supported it, made itself invisible on the very first attack. The middle classes had been kept in such a degree of political ignorance by Metternich, that to them the news from Paris about the reign of Anarchy, Socialism and Terror, and about impending struggles between the class of capitalists and the class of laborers, proved quite unintelligible. They, in their political innocence. either could attach no meaning to these news. or they believed them to be fiendish inventions of Metternich, to frighten them into obedience. They, besides, had never seen working men act as a class, or stand up for their own distinct class interests. They had, from their past experience, no idea of the possibility of any differences springing up between classes that now were so heartily united in upsetting a government hated by all. They saw the working people agree with themselves upon all points; a constitution, trial by jury, liberty of the press, &c. Thus, they were, in March, 1848, at least, heart and soul with the movement, and the movement, on the other hand, at once constituted them the (at least in theory) predominant class of the State.

But it is the fate of all revolutions that this union of different classes, which in some degree is always the necessary condition of any revolution, cannot subsist long. No sooner is the victory gained against the common enemy, than the victors become divided among themselves into different camps and turn their weapons against each other. It is this rapid and passionate development of class-antagonism which, in old and complicated social organisms, makes a revolution such a powerful agent of social and political progress; it is this incessantly quick upshooting of new parties succeeding each other in power which, during those violent commotions, makes a nation pass in five years over more ground than it would have done in a century under ordinary circumstances.

The revolution, in Vienna, made the middle class the theoretically predominant class; that is to say, the concessions wrung from the Government were such as, once carried out practically and adhered to for a time, would inevitably have secured the supremacy of the middle class. But, practically, the supremacy of that class was far from being established. It is true different papers; but, if they were five times as , that by the establishment of a National Guard. which gave arms to the bourgeoisie, and petty tradesmen, that class obtained both force and importance; it is true, that by the installation single clause in it was "ill-considered"-meaning of a "Committee of Safety," a sort of revolutionary, irresponsible government, in which the it would not be assented to. We certainly Bourgeoisie predominated, it was placed at the should resist its adoption as a violation of the head of power. But at the same time, the working classes were partially armed too; they and the students had borne the brunt of the fight, as far as fight there had been; and the students, about 4,000 strong, well armed and far better disciplined than the National Guard, formed the aucleus, the real strength of the revolutionary force, and were noways willing to act as a mere instrument in the hands of the Committee of Safety. Though they recognized it and even were its most enthusiastic supporters, they yet formed a sort of independent and rather turbulent body, deliberating for themselves in the "Anla," keeping an intermediate position between the bourgeoisic and the working classes. preventing, by constant agitation, things to settle down to the old every-day tranquility, and very often forcing their resolutions upon the Committee of Safety The working men, on the other hand, almost entirely thrown out of employment, had to be employed in public works at the expense of the State, and the money for this purpose had or course to be taken out of the purse of the tax-payers or out of the chest of the city of Vienna. All this could not but become very unpleasant to the tradesmen of Vienna The manufactures of the city, calculated for the consumption of the rich and aristocratic courts of a large country, were as a matter of course entirely stopped by the revolution, by the flight of the aristocracy and court : trade was at a stand-still, and the continuous agitation and excitement kept up by the students and working people was certainly not the means to "restore confidence," as the phrase went. Thus, a certain coolness very soon spring up between the middle classes on the one side, and the turbulent students and working people on the other; and f, for a long time, this coolness was not ripened into open hostility, it was because the Ministry. and particularly the Court, in their impatience to restore the old order of things, constantly justified the suspicious and the turbulent activity of the more revolutionary parties, and constantly made arise, even before the eyes of the middle classes, the spectre of old Metternichian despotism. Thus on the 15th of May, and again on the 29th, there were fresh risings of all classes in Vienna, on account of the Government having tried to attack or to undermine some of the newly conquered liberties, and on each occasion, the alliance between the National Guard or armed middle class, the students, and the work-

> ing men, was again comented for a time. As to the other classes of the population, the aristocracy and the money-lords had disappeard, and the peasantry were busily engaged everywhere in removing, down to the very last vestiges, of feudalism. Thanks to the war in Italy, and the occupation which Vienna and Hungary gave to the Court, they were left at full liberty, and succeeded in their work of liberation, in Austria, better than in any other part of Germany. The Austrian Diet very shortly after had only to confirm the steps already practically taken by the peasantry, and whatever else the Government of Prince Schwartzenberg may be enabled to restore, it will never have the power of reestablishing the legisl servitude of the present.

ry. And if Austria at the present moment is again comparatively tranquil, and even strong. it is principally because the great majority of the people, the peasants, have been real gainers by the revolution, and because whatever else has been attacked by the restored Government, these palpable, substantial advantages, conquered by the reasantry, are as yet untouched. KARL MARY Lendon, October, 1851.

Western Africa. The Westminster Review contains an article of great interest, and, considering the subject of great importance, having reference to the Western or slave coast of Africa. It affords the clearest and fullest insight into the interior life and habits of this great nursery of slavery, in which Christian civilization remorselessly trafficked for so many successive ages, that has yet met the public gaze. An intimate and accurate knowledge of the subject treated of is as legible and as intelligible on these pages, as the nervous and racy language in which it is developed. The writer wins your admiration until it becomes a belief, and you feel not alone that he speaks of things within his knowledge, and that his delineation is but the expression of his convictions.

The existing condition of things; the state of the people mental and social, their actual being as a people, are the first inquiries which naturally suggest themselves when we get a glimpse at the original sources of this englaved race with whom we are so fatally associated. And in this instance we see what we were not prepared for by any previous account. Settled habitations, ownership and cultivation of the soil, manufacture of iron, gold, and cotton goods, fortified towns, grades in society, responsible government, and even the institution of domestic slavery, that truest type of an advanced civilization, present themselves to our astonished view. The fortifi. cations are rude; mud walls and stockades, and the huts nearly as bad as some of those of the scorer Irish, but more cleanly. Of the fortifications it may be observed, that they are adapted to their use, and perhaps more tenable, considering the means of attack, than the fortifications of Paris when assailed by all the modern appliances of civilized warfare, and as to the huts, their superierity over the Irish depends in a great measure, we opine, on the fact that the climate is intolerable, and has saved them from English dominion. A more intimate connection with that Government would adjust the equation of the social destiny of Irishman and African.

This description applies to the African nations or tribes on the coast, some of which are far in advance of others, and all of which are in advance of the tribes in the interior, who are inaccessible in general to Europeans. The former are divided into several distinct nations. Most of them are Mohammedans, forbidden by their religion from holding or seiling Mohammedan slaves, and therefore, as a general rule, the powerful tribes of that religion, and even the weak ones, cannot be enslaved. The principal tribes at the Gambia are the Joliffes, the Mandingoes. the Foolahs or Felatahs. The Mandingoes are the landed class-the proprietary, as they would be called in England. They rent out their lands to the Footahs to feed their flocks, and to other neighboring tribes for agricultural purposes .-For themselves, they are addicted to aristocratic pursuits-war, excess and idleness. The Joiffes, the remaining tribe, are said to be intelligent and well-looking, and are generally me-

The Foolahs are not all engaged in herding one section of them are given to war, and perhaps a little plunder. But the great agricul' tural section torms a very interesting nation. Their traditional habits, sports, festivals, &c., are no doubt national and characteristic, but approach European nations so closely in refineent, and a view to taste in dress, as to become interesting to the traveler.

In their religious opinion, the whole of the Mohammedan population is divided into two great sects-the Marabouts, who adhere strictly to the laws of the Prophet, and the Sonnachees who eat swine's flesh and get as drunk as Christians. We are not told whether they have any martyrs, or, in fact, whether a Sonnachee is proscribed. The intelligent reviewer does not collighten us on this branch of African politics.

The responsibility and constitutionality of Government is exemplified in an account of an interesting discussion which took place in reference to an innovation proposed by the English surgeon, namely, vaccinating children for the curpose of averting the fatality of the smallpox, whose ravages had been very general. More than one king called together his council o submit the proposal to the concrete wise one They usually assembled under a great tree, perhaps of a thousand years' growth. The chiefs and sages here debated the question, and, singuier to say, in every instance the popular opposition to the innovation was based on the privilege of the council to control the regal power. The argument somewhat resembled the canal opposition reasoning. They were partially indifferent to the issue-whether vaccination was good or had, safe or dangerous-but whether it did not intringe on the constitutional right of the council. We find, however, that the logic did not prevail; nor are we informed whether the Son, achees-the patriotic rum-drinkers-resigned in a dudgeon or not. In one instance this extreme sacrifice was rendered unnecessary; for as soon as the council and king, after grave deliberation, decided in favor of the sanatary reform, the lady mammas scampered off to the woods with their sable angels to save them from the profanation. Perhaps, indeed, the opposition was pushed to extremes with the view of showing the English, who did everything, and said everything, concluding their prayers, in the name of her gracious Majesty, how much more circumscribed were their rulers and how much fore securely their liberties were guarded. However that may be, the reform is progressing. and by degrees the mammas and the patriots are ielding to its salutary influence.

The laws of the Africans in respect to debtors are stringent and severe, and here is the fountain and spring of the domestic institution of slavery. If the debtor fail to satisfy his obligation he becomes the chattel of his creditor, and once a slave, he and his offspring are slaves for ever-Not alone this, but in many instances, if the debtor himself escape, any of his family or relations, or even tribe, can be " held to service" with his progeny for ever. These are cruel laws, but they are scarcely more cruel than hanging a man or woman for petty larceny, stealing 2s. 6d. worth. and such was the law in England within our memory. Further, the African law has had a far more salutary effect, for there prevails among the mercantile community at the Gambia the most perfect sense of security, and nowhere in the world is property more secured than among the African population.

We have mentioned one source of slavery. Another and a more fruitful one is war. Every captive taken in war becomes thereby a slave forever. The victor can hold him or sell him at his pleasure. And in general the plea that he

tree is abundant throughout the whole of the interior. The Chea Oil is worth from £3 to £4 a tunmore than the Palm Oil, but as soon as water communication opens, it can be sold as cheaply as the Palm Oil. The produce of Indigo and Cotton can be in-

cresed ad libitum, and, by proper attention and enterprise, the facilities of transit can be so arranged and provided as to make the cost price less than one-half. A great and rich field is there, and needs only care and cultivation. That it will receive them, the enterprise of Englishmen is a sufficient guarantee. We agree, however, with the writer, that if trade and Christianity were made a little more independent of one another, both would presper better. They do not seem to travel pari passu, for while the former is flourishing the latter seems sadly unprosperous, and the native strikes a balance between the sailor and the missionary, somewhat neutralizing in its effects. The association is, he thinks, a had one, and while he wishes ardently for cheap cotton, beads and trinkets, they would be acceptable to him on their own merits, while no doubt, when he comes to appreciate the Word of God, he will find it sufficiently convincing and consoling without the other adjuncts.

The reviewer furnishes a sublime picture of brute nature in all the untamed majesty of the clime, softened by a back-ground of verdure and forest grandeur in repose. But we have considered the paper in a different point of view, and shall not follow the writer into this agreeable field of inquiry.

NEW-MEXICO.

More about the Murders-Things in Santa Fe-Politics. Politics.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
INDEFENDENCE, Mo., Friday, Oct. 24, 1851.

I have just arrived from Santa Fe, having left there on the 2d inst. The U.S. mail arrive. here on the 22d. Hon. Grafton Baker and Major Wingfield are among the passengers by the mail James L. Collins, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Reed arrived here vesterday from Santa Fé, having traveled in company with the mail from Moro. They saw no Indians, and met several trams for New-Mexico-all

In my letter to you from Santa Fe I gave you an ecount of the murders that had been committed at Los Ranchos, near Albuquerque. Judge Baker, who was the presiding Justice at the examination in the Skinner case, caused the evidence to be taken in writing, and afterward corrected and signed by the witnesses and made a part of the record of the proceedings. The evidence will be published in The Independence Messenger.

Much unnecessary excitement prevails in Santa Fe. The gentlemen who went down to Los Ranchos to attend the examination, armed themselves as if immment danger were to be apprehended. The Mexicans, it is said, behaved in a most respectful manner toward all the Americans. The people of Santa Fe are unanimous for the recall of the Governor and the appointment of a more pliable functionary. Maj. Weightman and family were passed at the Big Bend of the Arkansas. Capt. Reynolds will be in the States about the middle of next month-He will be accompanied by Judge Houghton and Mr-Quinn of Taos.

Quinn of Taos.

Business is very dull in Santa Fé and it will be a matter of no surprise if a serious break-up takes place among the merchants.

I learn that Major Wingheld goes on to Washington on urgent business connected with his agency, and not to support Weightman. Judge Baker goes also to Washington on business connected with the office he holds. These gentlemen and other office-holders from the States were treated with marked discourtesy in Santa Fé, merely because they were connected with the Governor. We should always hold this in view, that no matter what a man's political principles may be, the right-hand of fellowship should be extended to him in the social oricle, and outd be extended to him in the social circle, and

specially when we are in a 'hand of strangers.'
I will now proceed to give you an account of the naneuvers of parties in New-Mexico. The first excitement which was got up was in re-gard to the "Mintary Church," which has been used as a I. S. Transier.

The first excitement which was got up was in regard to the "Military Church," which has been used as a U. S armory since the occupation of this country by our troops, and has been gradually falling to decay. Judge Baker, having noganitable place to hold Court in, went to work and had the Church repaired as a Hallof Justice. No opposition whatever was made to the opening of the Church till the first day of the Court, when a great excitement was created among the Mexicans and Catholies in general. The Mexicans were advised to forcibly resist the occupation of the Church as a Court house. At the botte m of the affair, it is said, were li. N. Smith and all the opposition party, who thought to gain popularity by the circumstance. The conduct of the commonding officer at Santa Fe is particularly deserving of notice connected with this affair. After having given up the Church to Judge Baker, and taken his receipt and obligation to redeliver the same when demanded by him, (Col. Brooks,) he set about industricusly to raise an excitement among the industricusly to raise an excitement among the Mexicans, and intimated that he would be very re-luctant to call out the military to suppress any dis-

The second excitement was occasioned by the murder of Burtinett, at Los Ranchos, near Albuquerque. In regard to that affair, from what I have fully learned. I can say that it was in part occasioned fully learned, I can say that it was in part occasioned by the imprudence of the Americans. Many of them were my friends, and like me, they were all signified with a particular class who range near the Bowers in New-York. For years in New-Mexico the natives have been badly treated by soldiers and teamsters—yes, brutally treated—and now that they had an opportunity to resent former injuries, it is a wonder that more were not killed. It has been had an opportunity to resent former injuries, it is a wonder that more were not killed. It has been clearly assertained that the affray was first commenced by tandido Ortiz, a Mexican, who hates an American as he does the devil, but for mercenary motives joins the Reynolds party, and by his indiscretion led to the lamentable result which followed. The third excitement was occasioned by the death of Sainner. Mr. Skinner, it appears, went to the store of Juan C. Armijo on some business, when some hard words passed between them. Skinner, it is said, threatened Armijo, when the latter shot him.

im.

Now, it appears to me that the people of Santa Fé
et rather unwisely when they attempt to lay the
lame of these occurrences on the Governor. No
nbared person will for a moment believe that the
overnor had any hand in the murders which took

Since the occupation of this country by the Ameri cans we have had military Governors until lately. The military Governors were free and casy Soulsmen who let citizens do just as they pleased, seldom or never interfering with them. The merchants and trades in those days controlled the whole country and like Goveral case, grew rich, fat and saucy on the spoils of effice. A Quartermaster's Department was in Santa Fe in those days of prosperity. This department bought immense quantities of corn and other procuse. The merchants would buy up all the coin in the country by making advances to the poor Mexican farmers, thus compelling the Quartermaster to buy corn at enormous prices. For instance, the merchants would buy corn at from 50 cans we have had military Governors until lately master to buy corn at enormous prices. For instance, the merchants would buy corn at from 50 cents to \$2 a fanega and sell the same to the Government at \$4 and \$6 a fanega. Teamsters and others in the employ of the Quarternaster's Department were seldom paid more than once in six months, and were compelled to go to the sutters and merchants for what they wanted, and of course were charged ten prices. When in want of a little ready cash, these men would be enabled at times to carry off same of "Encie Sam's" corn and sell it to some Shylock who would in due course sell the corn over Shylock, who would in due course sell the corn over again to Government. This is the way that things were done in Santa Fé. This is the way that men got rich, and were enabled to lead a life of dissipation and prodigality. At last the serious attention of Government was called to the immense expenditures of the Department, and a thorough retrenement determined on. But still, although the merchants and others were making money by the reign of a military Governor, do you think they were attaffed! No, they were not. The cry was, we are Americans, and must have a civil Governor. The denunciations against the troops were loud and increasant. At last they were favored with a civil Governor. Shylock, who would in due course a This is the way that things

To This is the way that things

This is the way that men cessant. At last they were favored with a civil Governor in the person of James S. Calhoun. The day of his inaugeration was a great day in the city of

's a Mohammedan will not avail him. In the din and tomult of war, there as elsewhere, the voice of instice, mercy and truth is unheard.

The complete of these settlements is capilly increasing, and promises a rich return to those who engage in it. The demand of the natives for various articles of wear, with them articles of acru, is scarcely to be satisfied, and there is no doubt but the productions of the country, which are also intelly without limit, can be had in exchange on terms most profitable. On this head we let the article before us speak for itself.

"The palm of alone imported most England is now of the value of more than \$800,000. In 1835, fortyselve buthers of yound not sweet exported from the Gambia, at present between \$2,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels are annually exported. The palm ceases to flourish two nules from the sea, but the Chea Butter free is abundant throughout the whole of the interface is abundant throughout the scale are completed. The palm ceases to flourish two nules from the sea, but the Chea Butter free is abundant throughout the whole of the interface is abundant throughout the scale is a true of the rough and all the doors of party in New Mexico, Capital Reproduction of the rough at the rough and all the doors of party in New Mexico (abundant throughout the scale is a true of the rough and a

made to run him off and put a renegade. Whig in his place.

I admire agains. I admire about, but I determine the second of character which some men cisples. Santa Fu is full given who have no real about or capicity but who by creating excitement, som at destruction, me whose minds, if they ever had any are encircated as destroyed by the tollies and cissolate course of himvariably led in that one. That such men about be counteranced in their attempts to annow the exciting and create dangerous excitemant for the aggrandizament or the annoyance of some min lucky rival for office, at the expense of the public weal is at once consumable and every well-meaning citizen.

Let me here speak of the Mexicans. I will adapt that generally they are alying the actions, country class of people, but soil they have many good traits—they have become cutrents of our taken, as as such are entitled to a later tights gon, andled bus by the Constitution. In times gone by the prometric stayes in the South. Seat and mattreated upon the sightest provocation, they were forced to some every injustice. Frequently the busband wonst around from his house while his wife and whole in thy were prestituted by some rowdy teamster or many the country of miles and whole in the were prestituted by some rowdy teamster or many teamster or many contracts. run off from his house while his wife and whole farily were prostituted by some rowdy teamster or midiers. Now that Mexicans are becoming more acquainted with our misuturous, they are becoming
more averse to that tyramby which was practicel
upon them in days goac by

At the opening of Congress the removal of the
Governor will be stongly insisted on, but it belong
to our superfraithers to act in that matter as they
may deem proper.

Juan C. Armijo, the reputed murderer of Sinner, is known to be a very reacceable, well-dispose
man, and very frien by tow rot the Americans, and
the opinion is that he must have received strong provocation.

I have written a long letter. I have endeavored

I have written a long letter. I have endeavored to inform you of things in New Mexico, and I can assure you that I can be sustained by men of the highest respectability in what I say. True it is, New Mexico is a country of 10 interest to the people of the United States. It is the fruit, of a democrate policy, and will be a burden on the Union as long is she claims it.

In conclusion, I must say of the people of Saste. he claims it.

In conclusion, I must say of the people of Sain.

In conclusion, I must say of the people of Sain.

In conclusion, I must say of the people of Sam Fe, apart from the party spirit which has appearing a among them, they are the most liberal and geacons people on earth. Society there is not tound by those false ideas which pleval in the Sintes.

Major Wingfield, who row goes on to Washington, will endeavor to bring out to Mexico a large quality of plows and other farming implements forthe Indians—cows, hogs, &c., which will be the most acceptable presents the Indians could receive.

Yours.

Macs.

ceptable presents the Indians could receive.
Yours.
P. S. After closing my letter I noticed an extract from the Washington Era in which it is stated that Judge Baker had taken his negroes with him to New-Mexico. This is false. Mr. Baker did not take any of his negroes are owned by office holders in New-Mexico. The real truth is, that The Eramake more ado about Slavery in New-Mexico than is necessary. It can never be a slave territory, and slaveholders have no wish to carry slaves there—More again on this subject. More again on this subject

> WESTERN NEW-YORK Result of the Farming Season.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GENESEE Co., Saturday, Nov. 1, 1891.

It occurs to me that an agricultural mpert fro a the various sections of the Union wherea The Tribune circulates ay not be without interest and I will give you an occasional one for this

The autumn so far has been tolerably favorablefs securing the butter harvest, though the early pat was rather dry. Through the months of August an September we had very dry weather, so much so o seriously injure the pasturage. In October we had seasonable showers and have since had an abundant

seasonable showers and have since had an abundans of rain. Yet the streams have not been very seasibly affected until the last week.

Winter Wheat.—This is always an important croin this section. The harvest was a fair, not by an means an abundant one. The sample is not as good as last year, being more or less shrunk. There he been about the deard breath laid down this Fall-There is probably as much land now annually soon to winter wheat in this State as ever can be, and it cultivation will rather decrease than otherwise, is there are other kinds of grain that will pay better. The appearance of the young plant is good ferst season, but not as good as it usually is at this seasoft to very—its growth having been sensibly affect. season, but not as good as it usually is at this season of the year-its growth having been sensibly affects

by the dry weather.

Insign Corn.—This has been a bad season, as memore than one-baif as much will be harvested the year as last. It is rarely that we have so poors. Harley has produced better than last year, but of

Baries has produced before than feetyen, outering to the shortness of the corn crop it will not be sent to market as freely as otherwise it would. It is not enable at good prices, 60c to 65c, and is being sent west and north-west, to a considerable extensive the supply is not equal to the demand—and its collivation is not increasing very capidly.

Outro—This has been a bountiful year for this grated it is very shortest.

coate.—This has been a bountiful year for this sead it is very abundant.

Hey—The crop of hay is a fair one, but not aber an average. There is however an abundance for all the wants of the farmer, as stock is not numerous.

Cattie, especially for beef, are scarce, and the facilities for reaching market so great that there are not few cattle kept to an age to pay for feeding. They are all sold at three and under. Them who stall feed are compelled to seek their cattle as the one of the and Indians. Chio and Indiana.

Name—There are rather more look fattened the year than last, but as the corn crop is so light the aggregate of pounds of pork will not be larger than last, year. The business of fattening look has become profitable since we have had the advantage of callength to send our new to make it feet.

raifroads to send our park to market fresh.

Sheep -This valuable animal is becoming est
year a source of greater traffic, and I very mad
doubt whether the numbers have not sensibly de doubt whether the numbers have not sensibly decreased in this State during the last five years, any rate the fine-wooled varieties are giving pix to the coarse-wooled mutton sheep—as mutton sheep.

Horses are scarce and dear, though there is more spirit manifested among breeders, and as fine born are raised here as in any other part of the Union. Upon the whole the farmers are about as well of any body, and if they are getting low pro-nust sell more and buy less. Yours, ever,

"Spiritual Manifestations." To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribu

DEAR SIR: During the past sixted months. I have had satisfactory evidence the the phenomena of "Spiritual Manifestations are produced by intelligent and invisible meas and are not in the least under the control of ings in the flesh, and that the media for the Manifestations, when accused of producing the by trickery and collusion, (I speak of real meds there are probably impostors in this thing ass all others,) are grossly wronged.

Below is a statement of some of the fac which I have witnessed; and in making it I fet that I am but discharging a duty which I owe the media with whom I have come in contact and to the public.

You have given Mr Burr an opportunity express quite freely his thoughts in regard "media" and "spirits," and I trust simply for desire to give the public the truth will indo you to give this statement a place in your pape

My first experience in this matter was on the evening of the 2d of June, 1850, in this City. the presence of the Fox sisters. At that time asked no test questions, although a namb were correctly answered.

I was a witness to more of these Manifests tions, in the presence of my youngest son-ad-had become a medium—on the evening of its 17th of Nov. 1850. For several successive ere-On the evening of the 24th of Nov. I asked the

spirits if they could tell who I had in my min-and received a very prompt reply in the afficu-tive. I requested them to spell the name; and the name which I was thinking of (Clary) see. without the least hesitation, spelled out.